

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 3 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 86  
Humidity 79 77

August 3 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86  
Humidity 88 69

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.64

2984 日三廿月六

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

二拜禮 號三廿月八英 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

### RUSSIA'S POSITION.

### THE RESULT OF FAR-SIGHTED STRATEGY.

### Australia's Fine Recruiting Enthusiasm.

### KAISER'S "DESTRUCTIVE SWORD HAS CRUSHED THE RUSSIANS!"

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

### SITUATION BEFORE WARSAW UNCHANGED.

August 2, 7.10 p.m.  
A German communique reports the German occupation of Mtsau. The communique further says that the situation before Warsaw is unchanged and the Ring round Lvangorod is drawing closer. The Russians are still engaging General von Mackensen's army.

### GERMANS BOMBARD WITH INCENDIARY SHELLS.

### A GRENADE BATTLE AT SOUCHEZ.

August 2, 5.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says there were various infantry engagements last night, the French progressing to the North of Arras, while a grenade battle continued at Souchez. The Germans have thrice attacked the heights of the Mouse, but were repulsed by infantry and artillery fire. The Germans bombarded, with incendiary shells, Pont a Mousson and two villages.

### GERMAN PIRACIES.

### TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

August 2, 8.30 p.m.  
The steamer Bonvorlich has been sunk. 16 of the crew were landed, the captain and the remainder of the crew left the vessel in another boat. The steamer Clintonia has also been sunk, 54 persons were saved and 11 lost.

### DEPENDENT ON GERMANY'S EXCHEQUER.

### SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

August 2, 8.30 p.m.  
In the course of the proceedings of the Prize Court to-day an affidavit, sworn by Major Dillon of the War Office, was produced indicating the number of people receiving supplies of food from the German Government. 4,000,000 are serving on the two fronts 750,000 are in training, there have been 2,000,000 casualties, 500,000 are employed on railways, 750,000 employed at Krupp, and 2,000,000 in mines and factories, making a total of 10,000,000. Thus with a moderate average of two dependents each, 30,000,000 people are dependent on the German Government for rations.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### N.S.W. PARLIAMENTARY RECRUITING TOUR.

August 2, 2.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that a great parliamentary recruiting tour has opened splendidly.

### WELLINGTON EXPORT PROHIBITION.

August 2, 2.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington says that the Government has prohibited the export of sheep.

### POLISH AUTONOMY.

### ENTHUSIASTIC PRO-RUSSIAN SPEECH.

August 2, 2.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Ministers on leaving the Duma went into a Council of Empire, where speakers of all parties expressed sympathy with the Poles and welcomed the Government's declaration regarding autonomy. The Polish leader, M. Veliopolaky, in a thrilling speech, said that "the enemy is at the gates of our Capital, and our villages have been reduced to ashes, yet at this historic time we declare that the path we chose does not depend on the hazards of war, and we hope with the help of God that Poland will be regenerated in Union with Russia under the sceptre of our Monarch."

The Council passed a resolution that immense Russia would find strength with which to destroy her enemies who are attacking the liberty of nations.

### THE KAISER AT IT AGAIN.

### ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

August 2, 3.25 p.m.  
According to the Bukharest newspapers the Kaiser has sent another of his open telegrams to the Queen of Greece, for the purpose of influencing Balkan opinion. The telegram says: "My destructive sword has crushed the Russians and they will need six months to recover. In a short while I shall announce new victories, won by my brave soldiers. The war drama is now drawing to a close."

### ITALIANS FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY.

### ITALIANS' IMPORTANT OFFENSIVE.

August 2, 3.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Italians are fighting magnificently along the whole front. The Austrians in the Trentino region with great forces re-attacked Ocasello, which the Italians had captured. The columns of the enemy, although supported by artillery, and strongly posted, were completely defeated. A communique indicates a bold and skilful operation in Carnia. The Italian infantry made a feint against the enemy's flank and then suddenly the Italians made a frontal attack from cover, with an accurate and effective fire from the heavy guns, which wrecked the enemy's trenches; then lengthening the range, prevented the arrival of Austrian reinforcements.

The infantry took the Austrian positions at Forcella and pursued them with the bayonet capturing many prisoners.

Italy's important offensive in Carso, threatening Trieste, also continues successfully. The Austrians in a vigorous night counter-attack completely failed with heavy losses. A large enemy column seen moving was caught by the Italian heavy guns and dispersed with evidently grave casualties. The Italians here took 358 prisoners including 14 officers.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIA'S POSITION.

### FAR-SIGHTED STRATEGY.

August 2, 2.35 p.m.  
All accounts agree as to the deliberation of the Russian withdrawal and the gravity of the losses inflicted on the enemy by the Russians, whose use of the bayonet was most effective in attacks. Both sides, often coincide in the opinion that the retirement was not begotten of panic but was the result of a far sighted strategy. It is apparent from the comments in the German newspapers which grudgingly admit that the Grand Duke has done much more than was expected.

### ITALIANS BIG CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

August 2, 5.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Italians have already captured 380 officers and 17,000 men on the Isonzo front.

### 22,000 AUSTRALIANS ENLISTED IN ONE MONTH.

### AN IMPROVED RESPIRATOR INVENTED.

August 3, 6.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that over 22,000 men enlisted at Victoria during the month of July. Many were from the country districts and they marched through the streets with banners, exhorting others to join; they were warmly cheered en route to the depot. The Melbourne University staff have invented an improved respirator against the poison gas.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIAN DUMA RE-OPENED.

August 2, 4.30 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Duma re-opened yesterday. The galleries were crowded with distinguished personages, including diplomats.

Speeches made by the President (M. Rodzianko), the Premier (M. Goremykin), M. Sazonoff (Minister of Foreign Affairs), and M. Polivanoff (Minister of War) emphasised that as the terrible war proceeded the more unshakable became Russia's determination to achieve victory in co-operation with her loyal and valiant Allies. To that end the whole productive resources of the nation must be developed to the utmost.

### OPTIMISTIC SPEECHES.

August 2, 2.35 p.m.  
M. Goremykin mentioned that the Tsar had ordered the Cabinet to prepare Bills granting Poland absolute autonomy.

M. Sazonoff (Foreign Minister) paid a tribute to Italy and expressed the hope that neutral nations, which are still hesitating, would soon decide to take the only course which would settle their national problems. He acknowledged Sweden's correct attitude and referred to the growing disgust of Americans over monstrous German methods culminating in the cruel and absurd destruction of the Lusitania, which he described as an ineffaceable blot upon Germany. He praised the unexampled valour of the Allies on Gallipoli peninsula which had brought nearer the moment of closer union between Russia and her Allies. The Turks, scotting the approaching storm, had overwhelmed their Christian subjects with exceptional cruelties, but the spirit of the Armenians would not be broken, as evidenced by the heroic defence of Van, till they were liberated by the Russians. Greece, said M. Sazonoff, was confronted by the problem as to whether she would be able to succour her co-religionists, who are suffering in Asia Minor, without joining the Allies. Rumania, subjected to extraordinary pressure by Austro-German agents, was resisting temptation and co-operating with Russia in strengthening their friendly relations.

M. Polivanoff said the example of France and of England, which are manufacturing munitions with enormous success, must be imitated. The Russians would to-day, perhaps, abandon Warsaw, as they abandoned Moscow in 1812, in order to ensure final victory. He emphasised that Russia's economic position is in no wise shaken, while a good harvest will enable her to prosecute the war for years.

(Continued on page 10).

## TELEGRAMS

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

### CONDENSED.

The Italians are fighting magnificently along the whole front.

The German troops before Warsaw had 300 machine guns per thousand men.

The Italians have already captured 380 officers and 17,000 men on the Isonzo front.

The New York Times says that the Hohenzollerns and Germany are damned for ever.

Italy's important offensive in Carro, threatening Trieste, continues successfully.

It is said that 30,000,000 people are dependent on the German Government for rations.

Two more steamers have been sunk by the enemy—the Bonvorlich and the Clintonia.

A semi-official statement from Petrograd says that the Russian front is generally unshaken.

The Melbourne University staff have invented an improved respirator against poison gases.

Over 22,000 men enlisted at Victoria, Australia, during the month of July. They were mainly from the country districts.

Opinions often coincide that the retirement of the Russians was not begotten of panic but was the result of a far-sighted strategy.

All accounts agree as to the deliberation of the Russian withdrawal and the gravity of the losses inflicted on the enemy by the Russians.

M. Veliopolaky, the Polish leader, in a thrilling speech, said that Poland will be regenerated in union with Russia under the sceptre of our Monarch.

Unofficial accounts ascribe the staleness of General von Mackensen's troops, to von Mackensen's pitiless pressure in sending them forward in light order, with only reserve rations, and allowing them little sleep.

The Kaiser has sent another telegram to the Queen of Greece in which he says "My destructive sword has crushed the Russians and they will need another six months to recover. In a short while I shall announce new victories, won by my brave soldiers. The war drama is now drawing to a close."

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.  
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Messrs. Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal—9.15 a.m.

Intercession Service—St. John's Cathedral—8.30 p.m.

Saturday August 7.

General Meeting—Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.—12.30 p.m.

H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General Meeting 12.45.

Gymkhana—Rice Course—3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 11.

Sale of Leasehold Property—P. G. Lammer's Sales Room—3.00 p.m.



## NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.  
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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## HOTELS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

**J. H. TAGOART,**  
Manager.

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FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

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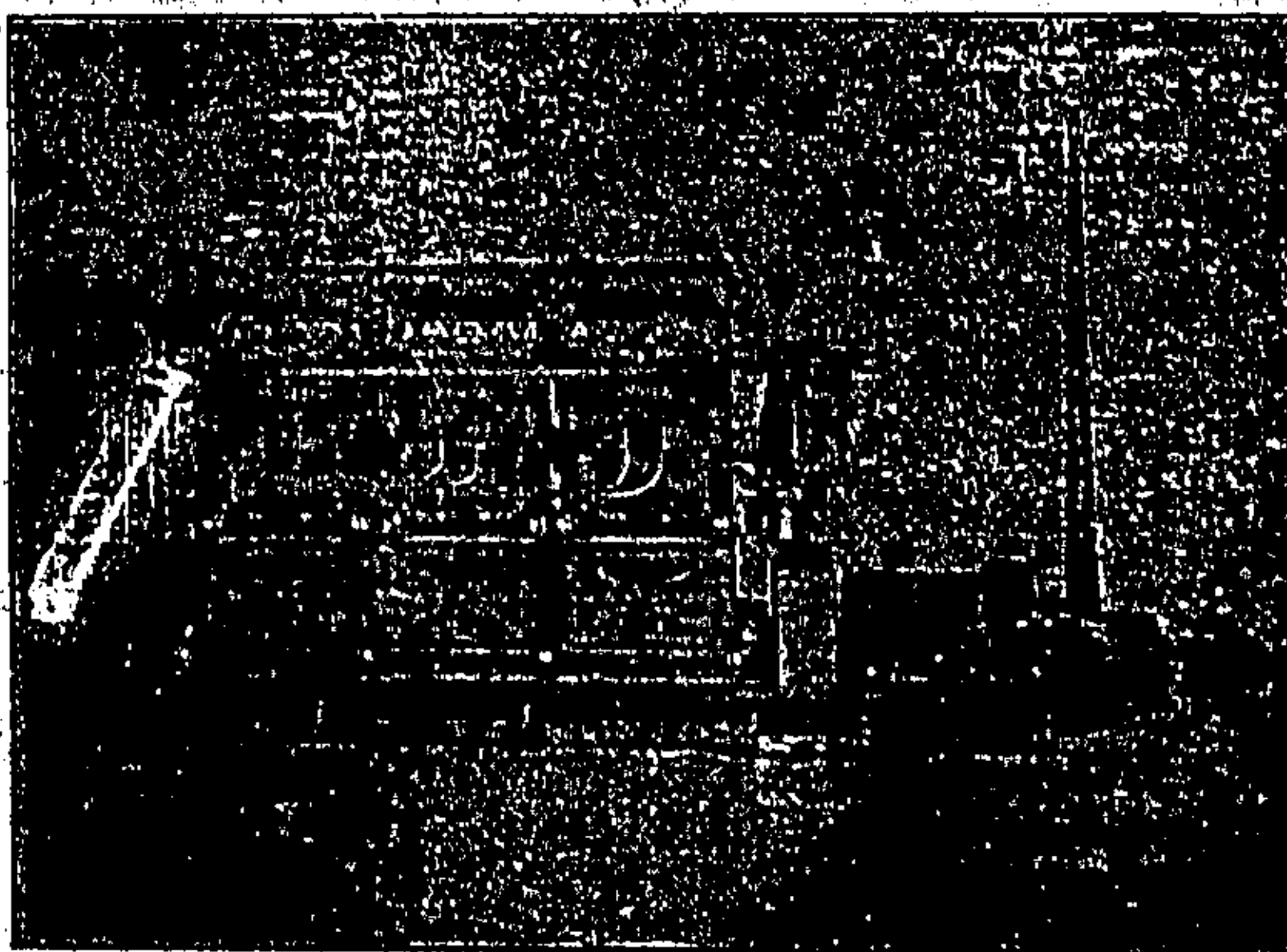
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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Germany's "Naval Triumph."  
How Count Reventlow can shut his eyes to these things we fail to comprehend, but inevitably there must come a day when the German people will be asking to what end they have been taxed for the upkeep of these possessions and to what purpose the expensive navy has fulfilled its stewardship. And, to go further, had the British Navy not fired a single gun since August last year, its work in checking five million tons of German shipping in safeguarding that of the Allies, in escorting great armies from Britain to France and Turkey and troops from each of the four corners of the earth, without the loss of a single trooper, constitutes a record for the British navy to be proud of—and in addition to all this the much vaunted German navy has been bottled up in Kiel harbour in constant dread of any day having to show its nose on the open sea. When German ships come out to sea they will find the British navy ready as in the days of Nelson to give them all the fight they want, and more than that they will find British submarines, whose officers and crews are not behind their foes in daring and resource.

Daily Press.

Novellists as War Experts.

All writers are interesting when they write of what they know by personal observation, and Mr. Bennett's studies of life in the Potteries, if not great literature, are eminently readable. His limitations, however, become plainly discernible when he passes from things which he knows to things which he knows not. His fertile imagination can invent a thousand details, but he lacks the power to give them the glamour of reality and he becomes prolix—a fatal fault. It is probably Mr. Bennett's facility with his pen and his training as a journalist which have drawn him into the war. There was a subject teeming with possibilities in the way of journalism, from which great stores of "copy" could be obtained. So Mr. Bennett commenced to inform the public, among other things, of the reason for the recent political crisis, which was due to placing a military man at the head of a State Department and so on, spread over two columns of what, in the end, must be considered as mere verbiage. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Wells have, of course, a perfect right to utter their views and, as they are probably well paid for uttering them, no one can blame them for doing so. All that we contend for is that their remarks should be taken at their face value. The fact that they are popular royalties does not mean that they are endowed with superior insight into all the arts and sciences of life.

China Mail.

Italy's Coal Supply.

It has been stated on Swiss authority that for the Italian Government alone eight goods trains with coal from the Rheinisch-Westphalia coal district passed daily through Switzerland. The war naturally put an immediate stop to this source of supply and some curiosity is felt in many quarters as to from where Italy will now be able to obtain her increased requirements for naval and military purposes, railway transport, &c. England, it is surmised, cannot spare enough, and as a matter of fact Italy's imports of British coal of late have fallen materially short of the average. In November 1914, the imports to Italy from England of coal amounted to 603,000 tons, against 784,000 tons for the same month in the preceding year; whilst the figure for January, 1915, was 470,000 tons, against 791,000 tons for the corresponding month of the previous year. What with France and Russia's requirements of English coal, German papers express the opinion that there cannot be very much left for Italy.

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—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply  
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FLOOD PICTURES  
of  
**CANTON, SHAMEEN, WEST RIVER**  
AND  
VARIOUS DISTRICTS  
NOW ON SALE  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.



## NOTICES.

The Government has decided to enforce the new weights and measures in the Metropolitan District on and from 1st of the 10th month (September). During July and ensuing month, the police have been ordered to start an inspection of the old weights and measures at present used by the inhabitants in Peking. The old weights and measures now used by the people in the capital will be permitted for another five years, if on inspection they are found to be in accordance with the established standard, whilst those which are found not in accordance with the established standard will be allowed only one year, says the *National Review*. Hereafter they will be superseded by the new weights and measures issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. A special official has been appointed to take charge of the affairs in connection with the enforcement of the new weights and measures in the capital, and lectures are being delivered to the merchants and people, giving them to understand that by the adoption of the new weights and measures, a number of advantages will accrue to them herefrom.

The race needs a little telling. By Ronald and Danger Rock were smartest away, but after running half a mile Pommern was easily placed and ready to draw

In reference to this memorable first day's war racing at Newmarket mention must not be omitted of the fact that no fewer than 214 horses ran in the seven races. This, of course, is phenomenal and easily a record. Owners will not be satisfied to continue racing under such conditions for there must be a lottery about the starting even on this wide course. As, therefore, there will be no racing during wartime except at Newmarket the small owner—the man of moderate means who is stimulated by commercial as well as sporting motives—is bound to drop out sooner or later. A big shrinkage in the attendance was indicated on the second day of the meeting. A Derby was an attraction all its own, and the people will come to see even on such strange times as we are passing through now. The June Stakes was the chief attraction of this second day, the race having been designed to take the place of the Coronation Cup at Epsom. It was won for Mr. J. B. Joel by his grand horse Black Jester, who won with the greatest ease. Major Astor's Trois Temps, the winner of the Jockey Club Stakes last year, could get no nearer than fourth. Second and third respectively were Lord Wolverton's Passport and a horse named Easington. Black Jester may not have had much to do but such as it was his task was performed in irreproachable style. Like the winner of the War Derby he is a son of Polymelus who most assuredly is the greatest and the success of recent years. The day was made additionally interesting by a Sweepstakes for three years

**Lawn Tennis Sensation.**

A competitor in the championships at Wimbledon last summer Jacob Emil Hubert Zimmerman was one of the most popular lawn tennis players in London. Now he has been brought before a magistrate and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Against this he has appealed. It is an amazing case for those acquainted with Zimmerman, who took part in all the chief tournaments and got all the money possible out of the game. We did not know him as a German and so far as one can remember he had no associations with the German players who regularly visited England. As a matter of fact, he was born in England and his father, though a German, was naturalised as long ago as 1870. Zimmerman was found on the railway at midnight by a constable just outside one of the chief London stations from which troops always depart night and day. He was unable to give any satisfactory reason for his presence on this forbidden ground and he was arrested. At the police court the next day it was stated on his behalf that he was a flying pupil attending the aerodrome from three to five in the morning, and carrying on his ordinary business during the day. He had gone to Brighton and had caught the ten

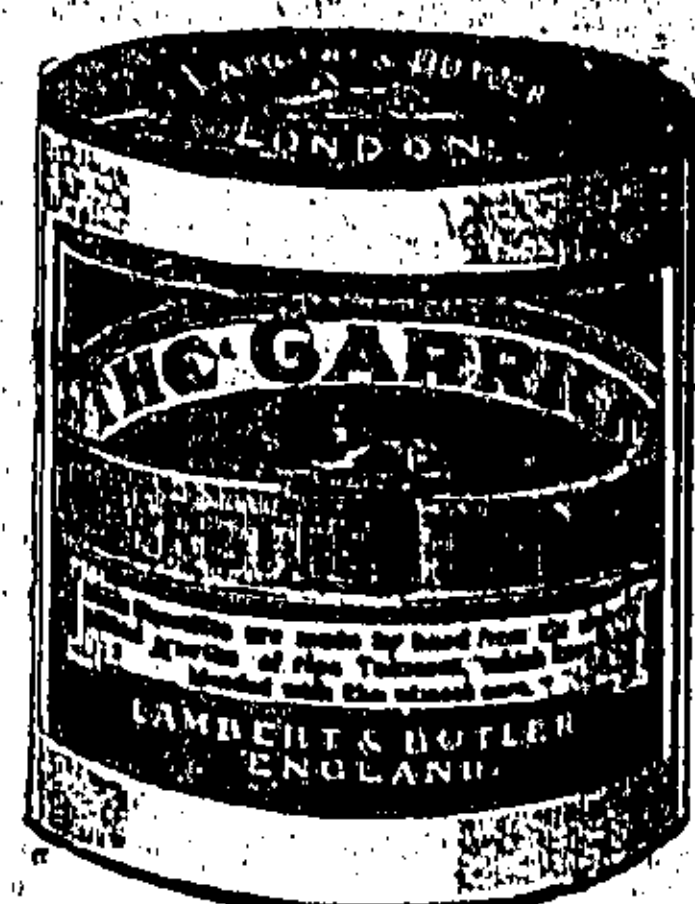
**LOST.**

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**LOST.**—Siamese Cat (female)  
left French Consulate, 13  
Peak Road, about July 23rd.  
Good reward to anybody bringing  
it back.

ment position in the front rank. It was mentioned a short time ago that Hope Crisp, the old Cambridge Hops Tennis captain, had been wounded in the severe fighting which took place to secure Bill. 80, and it has since been found necessary to amputate his leg. Thus has a most promising career ended. It was mainly due to Crisp's agitation at the full blue was granted to lawn tennis at Cambridge, and although as a performer he was never very conspicuous at the university, he afterwards quickly reached the first class standard. In 1916, when he was 29 years of age, he won the newly instituted Doubles championship with Mrs. Tuckey as his partner, and last summer he beat A. E. Smith and J. C. Parke, both English internationals, to reach the final of the Kent Championship.

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THE CHINA CLIPPERS, Bas I Lubbock	4.00	WAR UP TO DATE, THE MUSE- UM OF MODERN METHODS, Pearce	.80
THE CLIPPER SHIP ERA, 1843- 1889, A. H. Clark	6.00	THE WAR AND THE CHURCHES, Joseph McCabe	4.80
THE HEART OF JAUNISM, Mrs. Stinchfield Stevenson	4.80	LE REGIME DES CAPITULA- TIONS ET DE LA CON- STITUTIONNELLE EN-CHINE, par L. N. Tchou	6.00
THE HEART OF THE NOL MACNICOL THE BERNARD SHAW, August in Haxton	6.00	THE WORLD'S WARSHIPS, Jane 2.75 WITH OUR FIGHTING MEN, Rev. Sellar	2.75
TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH, Norah March	2.75	BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE POLAND & RUSSIA	4.80
THE AND ARROW LONDON, Foot- TOWARDS REALITY, Engineer- ing Knox	2.75	THE POLISH RESIS- TION, Hill	8.50
OMNANCE OF REALITY, ELEG- TRICITY, McCormick	2.75	THE NEW RUSSIA, Alan Lethbridge	13.50
OMNANCE OF REALITY, MODERN INVENTIONS, JOHNSON			

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the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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### DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—On June 26, at Chertsey, Monmouthshire, William Cochran Connel Anderson, aged 61, dearly-loved husband of Margaret Crawford Anderson, late of Tientsin.

ANDERSON.—June 25, Catharine Campbell, aged 64, daughter of the late Alexander Anderson, M.D., of Hongkong and Edinburgh.

VAUGHAN.—At Broadstairs, on 21st June, 1915, Annie Harriet, widow of the late J. D. Vaughan, of Singapore, aged 83.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

### MR. BALFOUR AND COUNT REVENTLOW.

There are few of us who, if we might choose, our adversary in a war of words, would be unwise enough to fix our choice on Mr. Balfour. No Britisher living is more thoroughly master of that form of scurrilous retort that is so much more effective because it is so unexceptionably well bred. If Count Reventlow knew his record as well as most of the older members of the House of Commons know it, Mr. Balfour is certainly the last man in the world whose criticism on his literary efforts he would be likely to invite. The Count, it seems, has distinguished himself by the publication of an article which he calls "A Year of Naval Warfare," and, unless his skin is thicker than that of even the average Prussian, he is now probably wishing that his performance had not been submitted to the merciless judgment of this scrupulously polite British Cabinet Minister.

It seems a little late in the day now for Count Reventlow to be at the trouble of making Britain responsible for the war. There was a time when such doings formed an amiable pastime for Germans whose hands were not sufficiently full, but we had quite thought that the amusement was now out of fashion—except of course, as far as the Emperor William, in his hours of religious exaltation, is concerned. Mr. Balfour tells the Count, ever so sweetly, that he would really so much rather not discuss this threadbare question; and then proceeds to put a gentle extinguisher on our German friend's talk about Britain's having failed to induce the enemy's fleet to come out of its skulking-hole and enter upon a fair, stand-up fight for once in its life, by the observation that this "German triumph" could have been effected by any fool. Before his adversary has time to recover from such an unpleasant little thrust, this uncultured Britisher throws out a few unpalatable facts as to what actually has happened in the sea conflicts—such as they were—between the two countries, and a contemptuous reminder as to how men of honour regard such feats as the bombardment of peaceful and undefended coast towns at home. Then, by way of a final stab, he observes that there is nothing essentially German about submarines except the employment of them against harmless and undefended trading and fishing vessels. This use, he admits, certainly is German—"purely German."

But if, in Mr. Balfour's scornful dandling and dropping of this underhanded German person, there is a message to the enemy as a whole, there is also one to Britishers. He has, as even his greatest enemies admit, never been a member of the ready-lying, glib-promising school of politicians; and that fact, in face of what he has said in reply to Count Reventlow's lumbering arguments, should bring no small comfort, at the present moment, to those Britishers who persist either in taking a gloomy view of the Allies' position or else in regarding every telegram, no matter what its source, as a transparent lie. Mr. Balfour does not deal in lies, and therefore we should take his statement as to the position of our fleet and the doing of its units since war broke out as being the literal and unornamented truth. It is well, too, that all of us should be reminded of what the fleet is doing at the present moment. We in Hongkong are so used to finding the merchantships ordered from home, the mails etc., arriving as safely as ever, that we are more than likely to forget by whose agency this safety is guaranteed. Mr. Balfour finishes on the note that is the prevailing one in all the public speeches at home: "There will be no relaxation of Britain's efforts." Not only at home, but all over the Empire is this the first and last word to-day. Britain has entered upon a task which her national honour inexorably forced upon her; and she has no more intention of abandoning it till justice is done, and right established than she has of turning treaty-breaker herself.

### A Reward Deserved.

The other day a Chinaman from Canton arrived in the Colony having in his possession some valuable jewellery. He engaged a ricksha coolie to take him to an address in Yau-mati and, arriving at his destination, absent-mindedly left the parcel of valuables in the vehicle. When, later, he discovered his loss, he communicated with the police and offered a reward for the finding of the jewellery. We wonder if he was surprised that the coolie eventually turned up smiling with "the goods" and affably claimed the reward, or if he regarded it all as a natural thing. Doubtless the average ricksha-puller will never die of "the disease that children get in Sunday school books," but he is certainly as honest as some of his European neighbours. Indeed the raw coolie who comes to Hongkong from the country is often quite guileless where theft is concerned, until he has been under the influence of the town-dwelling Chinese. One often feels, too, that the dishonesty of the Chinese servant class is greatly exaggerated in any case. Of course there is a lot in the tradition accepted among the older Europeans here: "Your boy will rob you, but won't allow other people to do so;" yet, if we could have the joint testimony of those who know the Colony best and have had wide experience of native servants, we should probably glean from it that the Chinese employee is as reliable as others—and considerably more so than many.

### A British Tradition.

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Following the old tradition, our men still swear in flanders, but it will relieve many to know, on the authority of Professor Morgan that the profanity is purely automatic and subconscious." Mr. Lloyd Morgan proceeds to state that the excitement of going into action "releases words and sentiments which would in ordinary circumstances be kept severely under control." And perhaps it is not only the excitement of going into action! Swearing, it goes without saying, is, like the use of slang, chiefly a question of habit, sometimes contracted entirely against the user's will but more often almost deliberately acquired in youth, when anything of the sort seems rather "big" and manly. The British soldier and sailor have, from time immemorial, been especially gifted in this manner, and in their case as in that of backwoodsmen and dwellers in the jungle, the continuance in the practice "automatically" is mainly due to the greater part of their time being spent away from the company of women and children, whose influence is not only refining but restraining as well. The old idea that swearing was confined to ignorant people has, we believe, died a natural death—perhaps because so many people have become gradually convinced that many of the most able blasphemers are men of very considerable education.

### "The Wandering Jew."

Among to-day's interesting anniversaries is the death of Eugene Sue (1804-1857), author—among other things—of that extraordinary work "The Wandering Jew." This voluminous performance has been far more widely read than hundreds of far better French romances, though the effect which its author seems to have intended it to have—that of stamping out capital, aristocracy and religion—has never been realised. Its readers have usually been boys, who were engrossed by the more adventurous portions of the story and carefully "skipped" all the moralising and didactic passages. From "The Wandering Jew" it seems obvious that Sue could conceive a plot—sometimes an exceedingly clever and intricate one—but could do little more, beyond, of course, outlining characters that were forceful but in no way true to life. He was the traditional man with a bee in his bonnet, and his extraordinary conceptions as to what sort of a being a Jesuit is, have, we fear, created more of amusement than of any other impression or emotion; and so for that matter, has his implied contention that virtue is the sole property of the humble and poor. Though the book has certain unquestioned merits, it is doubtful if the world would have lost anything had it never been written.

### DAY BY DAY.

MODERATION IS THE SILKEN STRING RUNNING THROUGH THE PEARL-CHAIN OF ALL VIRTUES.—Bishop Hall.

#### The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 88; fine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fine.

#### Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 424 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 344 published.

#### The Mails.

Siberian and American Mails.—Closed per s.s. Persia to-day at 11 a.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Yungchow to-day at 3 p.m.

#### Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—  
Unions.—\$930, buyers.  
China Fires.—\$155, buyers.  
Douglas's.—\$69, sellers.  
Indos.—\$152, buyers.  
Star Ferries.—\$36, buyers.  
China Sugars.—\$132, buyers.  
Shanghai Docks.—\$52, buyers & div.  
Hongkong Lands.—\$111, sales and buyers.  
China Providents.—\$40, buyers.  
Green Islands.—7.90, buyers.  
Hongkong Tramways.—\$5.15, buyers.  
Watsons.—\$64, sellers.

#### The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/16d.

#### To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 43rd birthday of H. M. King Haakon VII. of Norway.

#### Another Muzzle-less Dog.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector Gordon summoned H. J. Stanley of Wood Road, Wan-chai, for allowing his dog abroad without having its muzzle on. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

#### For the Flood Sufferers.

To-night and to-morrow night there will be special Benefit performances at the Bijou Theatre on behalf of the sufferers by the recent floods. A new programme will be arranged for each night, and the prices of admission will be \$2 and \$1, soldiers and sailors half-price.

The Anniversary of the War Service in St. John's Cathedral. As already announced there will be a special service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m., to mark the anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany. The service will consist chiefly of intercession, with commemoration of those who have fallen. The Choir will sing the anthem "O Lord God, Thou Strength of my heart" (Goss). A number of troops will attend the service. There will be no collection and no sermon.

#### An Honest Coolie.

A fine story of honesty rewarded comes from Yau-mati. It appears that a Chinaman from Canton, carrying in his hand a parcel containing jewellery to the value of \$700, engaged a ricksha to take him to Shanghai Street, Yau-mati. There he dismounted but, by an oversight, left the parcel in the vehicle, and the coolie, ignorant of the fact, went on with his work. Later the Chinaman missed his jewellery and reported the matter to the Police who set the usual machinery in motion for the recovery of the valuables. They were not successful, but the coolie, who in the meantime had been a long distance out in the country with a fire, turned up at the police-station to hand in the parcel which he had discovered in his ricksha. It was found to be complete and the owner, fulfilling a promise previously made up to the police, the next day handed the coolie notes for one hundred dollars.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### "AT ANY COST."

#### No Patched-up Peace!

The meeting of the Dams, briefly sketched in this morning's wire, shows what a fine and manly spirit is behind the whole of the Russian undertaking. It is clear that both parliamentarians and military authorities are as fully determined as our own people at home to dare all, sacrifice all, risk all, and do all for the sake of a final victory over the enemy. Every day this determination on the part of all the Allies grows stronger, and the German hope of patching up matters with a haphazard peace proportionately weaker. There is no doubt that there has been, and probably still is, an appreciable large faction in Germany given to hugging to itself the belief that, if the worst came, the Allies, in a moment of weakness, might be content to agree to a peace that, at bottom, would be no peace at all, but rather an armistice reflecting anything but credit on those who were parties to it; a temporary affair marked by a tacit understanding that war would begin again as soon as past wastage was made good. Fortunately this particular party is hardly likely to get much of a hearing in any quarter.

#### Sacrifices.

The Germans can make what arrangements they please; the Allies mean to go on, as is emphasized by the speeches in Westminster and in the Dams—at any cost! But the expression "at any cost" does not bear the same interpretation when used by civilized people as when employed by the Prussians and their friends. With Germany it usually means disgusting exhibitions of savagery towards those temporarily in their power, on the one hand, and, on the other, an absolutely wicked sacrificing of masses of her own. And these are the very two "costs" which the Allies consistently bar. They will make sacrifices fast enough, but these will be of territory (for the time being, should need arise) of money, personal convenience, time etc; but not needlessly of their own men's lives, and still less of those of the women and children of the enemy. Matters like this excepted, the Allies will never grumble at the outlay which circumstances may call upon them to make for the sake of right and honour.

#### Hoax or Fact?

We wonder where the semi-official message came from which announces the despatch of German troops from the Western front to the East. If the Germans do not shine in anything else they are quite good at telling and circulating lies, and they are fully capable of deliberately causing a story like this to be spread, in the hope of it enabling them to take the French and British off their guard. One knows, of course, that Germany's troops cannot last forever and that her losses must have been stupendous; but unless General von Mackensen's muddle has been far more serious than the Russians at first thought, we find it just a little difficult to believe that this drafting of forces has yet become absolutely necessary. Manifestly the time is coming when it will be necessary; when the enemy, hurried south, east and west, will be at his wits' end to know how best to dispose his forces, and will have to devote himself assiduously to the very unromantic operation known as "robbing Peter to pay Paul." But we fear that that good day has not yet dawned.

Thought He'd Struck a Morion.—A boy took a position in an office where two different telephones were installed. "Your wife would like to speak to you on the 'phone, sir," he said to his employer. "Which one?" enquired the employer, starting up from his desk. "Please, sir, she didn't say and I didn't know that you had more than one."

### WAR INDEMNITIES.

#### WILL GERMANY BE ABLE TO PAY THEM?

#### HER NATIONAL WEALTH.

The following is a translation of an article published in the *Zeitschrift für Politik* of June 11:—

The question is now frequently raised: Will Germany be in a position to meet the enormous war indemnities which will be imposed on her? To this question the Finance Minister of the German Empire himself gave a reply for Dr. Helfferich, at one time a manager of the Deutsche Bank, published in September, 1913, a pamphlet on the development of the national prosperity of Germany from 1888 to 1913. We extract from that expose the most characteristic part.

For an estimation of the National Income and the National wealth, the yield of the income-tax gives a comparatively reliable basis. Thus in 1913, the income liable to direct taxation amounted in Prussia alone to M. 24,800,000,000 at 20 M. per £1 = £1,240,000,000. The population of Prussia being about 41 millions, the income per head, therefore, works out at M. 605. Taking this figure as a basis for the other States of the Empire (the population of Germany being over 65 millions), the total annual income of the country would accordingly amount to £2,150,000,000.

#### Assets Over Liabilities.

According to the latest available figures, the amount of private fortunes in Prussia alone would be £8,000,000,000, so that the wealth of the Empire as a whole would work out at £13,000,000,000. To this amount, however, the property directly owned by the State would have to be added. Thus, the capital invested in all the State railways alone represents a sum of from £1,000,000,000 to £1,250,000,000. Furthermore, the reproductive assets of the various other States of the Empire, as well as of the communes, have also to be taken into account, such as State domains, forests, mines, and harbour works, the assets of the Reichsbank, of the State banks and private insurance companies, representing, according to the balance-sheets for 1911, a sum of about £125,000,000.

Finally, there are the unproductive assets, such as school and other buildings, property owned by religious communities, parks and public establishments, and all property belonging to the Army and the Navy. The total amount of this property is estimated at from £1,250,000,000 to £1,500,000,000. Therefore, the assets of the Empire, of the Federal States, and the Communes represent a value of about £2,500,000,000, against liabilities of £1,250,000,000, in respect of public debt, leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,250,000,000. Including the amount of private fortunes—£13,000,000,000 as mentioned above—the total national wealth of Germany would therefore amount to £14,250,000,000.

#### Foreign Investments.

The figures published by the insurance companies would seem to show that this estimate is rather below the actual value. As a matter of fact the statistics published by these companies show that, in 1911, the movable and immovable property insured against fire represented a value of more than £10,000,000,000. This figure does not include the value of urban and rural groups, as the companies only insure the buildings erected thereon. The value of this ground is estimated at £3,500,000,000. Lastly, the investments of German capital abroad, in the shape of Government Bonds, Shares, and Debentures of Foreign Companies, debts owing to Germany from abroad, has to be taken into account; their value is estimated at £1,000,000,000. The following table gives a recapitulation of Germany's national wealth.

### LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the month of July is as follows:—

July 1	Tons
2	285
3	235
4	248
5	249
6	280
7	250
8	258
9	228
10	228
11	238
12	230
13	240
14	222
15	249
16	258
17	275
18	276
19	247
20	282
21	235
22	251
23	230
24	241
25	229
26	228
27	229
28	208
29	224
30	239
31	252

Total to 31st inst. 7,750.

Daily average 243.55  
The output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	Tons
2	242
3	238

Total to 2nd inst. 480.

Daily average 240.00

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. Reserve state:—

Guard Duties.  
Central Police Station, Tuesday, August 3: British 1 Sergt. and 8 men, Chinese 2 Sergts. and 9 men, Portuguese 2 Sergts. and 12 men, O. C. Guard, Sergt-Major Roylance.  
Wednesday, August 4, British 1 Sergt. and 6 men, Portuguese 2 Sergts. and 12 men, Chinese 1 Sergt. and 6 men, Indian 1 Sergt. and 6 men, O. C. Guard, Inspector D'Almeida.

Parades.  
Tuesday, August 3, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Platons and Recruits of Chinese Company, as detailed.

Movable and immovable property insured against fire	£
Urban and agricultural ground	16,000,000,000
Value of mines, about	3,500,000,000
Seagoing vessels, goods in course of shipment, and metallic stock	300,000,000
Public property not insured against fire, including railways, about	1,750,000,000
Investments abroad	1,000,000,000
Total	£18,550,000,000

Thus the first method, based on the taxation figures, shows the value of the total German national wealth, in round figures, at £14,250,000,000, while by means of the second method, based on the statistics of the fire insurance companies, an amount of £18,550,000,000 is arrived at. The actual value of the German national wealth may therefore be estimated at a figure between the above two extreme limits, say, at approximately £15,500,000,000.

According to the statements made by the Finance Minister of the German Empire, the annual income of the Empire this amounts to £2,150,000,000, and the national wealth to £15,500,000,000. The diplomats who will be engaged with conducting the peace negotiations will therefore be able to prove that Germany is in a position to make reparation for the ravages caused by her barbarous borders.



## SHANGHAI SWEEP BY A TYPHOON.

THE BIGGEST STORM FOR NEARLY FORTY YEARS.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Business 'Held' up Ashore.

The following account of the typhoon which swept Shanghai on July 29 is taken from the N.C. Daily News.

One of the most severe storms experienced for many years struck Shanghai between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. After a sultry evening, a strong breeze began to develop, and about 11 o'clock was blowing at a great rate. There was a powerful tide sweeping up the Huangpu, and the few people on the Bund and in the Public Gardens witnessed a great commotion among the small craft hurrying in for shelter.

Rain began to fall in torrent, and the gale continued furiously throughout the night. From midnight onwards there was a clamour of falling tiles, of parts of roofs and shop fronts being wrenched away, breaking glass, and the roar of the wind, which blew with great violence. The few people abroad up till 1 a.m. ran considerable risk of being struck by pieces of debris which quickly began to cover the roads.

The Meteorological Report. Some interesting details of the course of the typhoon are given in the China Coast meteorological report, which states that the first squall occurred at 8.40 p.m., and a heavy squall came on at 11.20. At midnight the barometer was falling fast, reaching its lowest point at 6.30 a.m. yesterday. The wind was the greatest recorded since 1879. Rain and tide were not so heavy as in 1905.

The typhoon came from the Pacific, and passed between the Loochoos and the Meccosima group, proceeding thence straight across the Eastern Sea and, it is conjectured, striking somewhere near Ningpo. The report added that the wind would probably veer south or southwest, or might even go due west, and in that case the typhoon would probably increase in velocity in the Yellow Sea, or expend itself in Korea. It is very probable that Shanghai, Chefoo, and Weihaiwei will feel the storm very severely.

Early Warnings. The gale was not unexpected, Siciwei Observatory having recorded the progress of the storm for two or three days. At 8 p.m. on Tuesday it was reported to be crossing the Bashi Channel and moving northwest, and would then be about 1,100 miles from Shanghai. The probabilities were that the typhoon would strike the coast somewhere about Foochow and would break up on touching land there. During the night, however, the wind hung ominously in the northeast, gathering in force, and by 4 a.m. it was blowing a full gale. The wind was at its greatest force at 7.30 a.m. It was then blowing from east-northeast, with tremendous squalls from the east, but during the morning it veered to east-southeast and southeast, this being an indication that the typhoon was passing to the southward of Shanghai. It is believed that the typhoon struck the coast to the north of Ningpo, about seventy miles from Shanghai. The storm began to subside at Shanghai in the early afternoon and soon after three o'clock a few tags went out on the river to help distressed craft to places of more security.

Stranding of the Tung Hong. At daylight the Bund presented remarkable evidences of the violence of the storm. Most prominent was the appearance of the str. Tung Hong, stranded near the Public Gardens. She was undergoing repairs and lay at the quay opposite the Old Dock, breaking her moorings at about 7.30 a.m., at which time apparently the storm reached its greatest force. She drifted up-stream, and fortunately swung past the entrance to the Soochow Creek. Had she not done this, a collision with the Garden Bridge would have been inevitable, with serious results. As it was, she was thrown on the foreshore, in her passage just missing a Japanese steamer. A mass of wreckage

lies between the stranded steamer and the garden bund, sampans, lighters, and launches being mixed up in great confusion. The three launches wrecked here were the Minnie and the Fox, belonging to the Old Dock Company and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

A steel lighter lay bottom upwards at the corner of the Soochow Creek and the Public Garden, and another one sank at the entrance to the Old Dock. The big U.S. army collier broke from her moorings at Pootung and drifted down the river, eventually going ashore at Yangtzepoo.

Wreckage on the Foreshore. The wreckage of innumerable small craft lay along the foreshore. The Foam, the headquarters boat of the Shanghai Yacht Club, suffered heavy damage, and several smaller yachts, together with launches and lighters, were plunging about dangerously and in a damaged condition near the Jetty, and near here the lawn was strewn with bales of cargo in many places. Along the whole length of the foreshore, smashed and battered craft swayed with the tide, and by noon most of the wrecks were reduced to matchwood, cargo of all descriptions was floating about, and though some few bales were got ashore by Chinese, the task of salvage was difficult and could not be attempted on any extensive scale.

A large number of huge logs of timber, which were for some time a menace to the few small craft plying on the river were secured to the foreshore in the Garden, but numbers were afloat on the river all day and were always a source of considerable danger. Another danger was that of derelict junks, of which there were many.

In the Public Gardens. The damage done in the Public Gardens was quite remarkable. Scores of trees were torn up and carried away for some yards, many of them with the seats with which they had been encircled still attached, and the entrance to the Gardens from the bridge was choked up with several large trees. The tremendous force of the wind may be judged from the fact that yards of concrete were torn up with the trees.

Terrific Force of the Wind. People who were early abroad, on foot, in rickshas or motor cars, had extreme difficulty in making their way and there were several accidents. At one time, crossing the Garden Bridge was an extremely difficult undertaking, slow progress only being possible, and that by means of a secure hold on the bridge rail. Several people were blown clean across the roadway, and it was reported that two Chinese had been carried over into the creek.

Another spot where the terrific force of the wind was fully felt was at the corner of The Bund and Nanking Road. A pony carriage and many rickshas were overturned. With practically all the heavy traffic of the day at a standstill, The Bund had a deserted and belated appearance during the morning, and business houses generally had an enforced holiday. It was for the reason that the streets were so curiously empty that one was able to note what might upon an ordinary occasion have been overlooked, namely, the pleasant spectacle of a Chinese abroad for "look see," wearing a black swallow-tail coat and sandals.

French Bund and Nantao. A considerable amount of damage, but nothing of a very serious nature, was done on the French Bund. Telephone poles and tramway standards were brought down and trees uprooted, and although the Chinese houses at the southern end were protected by the high godowns immediately in front of them, many had portions of their frontage violently removed, some of the debris falling across the tramway wires and snapping them.

Nantao appears to have escaped the full violence of the storm, and large numbers of small craft found safety and shelter behind the screen of junks. Judging from the wreckage floating on the river and washed against the foreshore, however, it is extremely probable that the destruction of innumerable sampans must have been accompanied by loss of life.

In the Western District. The western district suffered severely. The scene at daylight was an extraordinary one. Bubbling Well Road was strewn with fallen trees, the roofs of many houses were partially or completely torn away, and gardens were flooded. Yates Road, Weihaiwei Road, Carter Road, Avenue Road, Rue Joffre and adjacent roads were affected in the same way. The wireless telegraphy pole off Weihaiwei Road collapsed at about 5 a.m., lifting its concrete foundation and cutting clean through a strong fence. Mohawk Road was covered with wreckage from the frontages and roofs of Chinese houses. All catsheds were derailed or badly damaged, while sun screens in the majority of cases, were carried away bodily.

The northern and eastern districts also suffered severely. Traffic along Broadway was positively dangerous in the early morning and forenoon, and people coming to town kept to the more sheltered Seward Road. Numbers of boats which put in at the wharves for shelter were smashed to pieces, most of the alleyways were blocked with the debris of matchsheds and chimneys and fallen trees. Walls and chimneys were blown down, the district between Mulheud Road and Chausong Road suffering severely in this respect, and Kungping Road was impassable owing to the number of trees lying across the roadway, and the flood. Broadway was under water for a considerable distance and tramway traffic was held up, several electric standards having collapsed. In Chausong Road the front part of a house was blown in.

At the corner of Thorns and Fearon Road an electric light pole was blown down, the wires falling on the telephone wires. A Chinese who was caught in the wires was killed instantaneously.

In Cunningham Road a wall fell on a ricksha coolie who received some bad cuts and bruises; the occupant of the ricksha escaped.

In North Szechuen Road tramway and telephone wires were blown down.

Destruction of Well Known Yachts.

(From The N.C. Daily News of July 30).

Many weather yesterday enabled residents to get a more complete idea of the havoc wrought by the typhoon, and to witness salvage operations on the foreshore. There were thousands of Chinese along The Bund during the day, and the usually appearance of the laws entirely disappeared, there being instead great patches of well-trampled mud. At midnight on Wednesday, the Tong Hong was towed away from the Garden foreshore, and from daylight onwards the Chinese were busy gathering up the fragments of smashed sampans and lighters, and of cargo strewn up and down the foreshore.

It appears that about a dozen yachts were wrecked, many of them being knocked into splinters, and the loss suffered by members of the Yacht Club must be very considerable. All that could be seen of the Coquette was a life-belt. The Clyde, Glory III and Foam were lying high and dry, broken up beyond repair, and there were others partially submerged. Chinese in sampans and on rafts industriously gathered in bits of wreckage and the remains of such cargo as was in a condition to be carried away.

Police reports from the various districts give details of a number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, chiefly due to the collapse of walls and the fall of electric wires. A coolie was electrocuted by a falling wire while cleaning up an alleyway off Ningpo Road. A child was killed by a falling wall in Loues. The front of a house in Shansee Road collapsed and a boy just passing at the time was killed. Other deaths from similar causes were reported from Shansee Road, Fokien Road, Tszpoo Road, North Shansee Road, and Chengtu Road.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,  
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,  
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,  
DRIPPING, LARD,  
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,  
PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

The Band stand at Hongkew Recreation ground was blown down and part of the dressing rooms demolished. A large number of trees were destroyed. No reports as to injury or loss of life were received at North Szechuen Road station.

The Public Garden. It will be some time before the Public Garden resumes anything like its ordinary appearance. As many of the uprooted trees as possible will be replanted, but in order to raise them much of the foliage will have to be cut away to reduce the weight. A considerable amount of repair work will have to be done to bunding and rails, and the lawn round the band stand will practically have to be relaid. Most of the damage here, and on The Bund foreshore, appears to have occurred between 6.30 and 7.30 on Wednesday morning, and long before this time the Chinese boat people, realizing what was about to happen, rushed up the Soochow Creek for shelter, there being a great struggle for places.

Experiences of the "Kiangteen." The effect of the typhoon at Woosung may be gathered from the following account of the experiences of the C.M.S. Kiangteen, which escaped destruction only by clever manoeuvring on the part of Captain Glen and the good work of the crew. The Kiangteen left Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon at 5.15 on her usual journey to Ningpo, and had on board 500 passengers and a quantity of cargo.

The typhoon was signalled off the Meccosima group, direction north-west, and the barometer was then at 29.55. Outside Woosung there was a fresh easterly wind with a moderate sea running, and the Kiangteen went on as far as the Tungsia Lighthouse, forty-five miles from Woosung, at the mouth of the Yangtze. As the wind was increasing and the barometer slightly falling, Captain Glen decided not to proceed further on his journey. He put back, and at 8.30 p.m. anchored in the channel between the Blockhouse and the Quarantine buoys, this being considered to be a safe anchorage.

About 2 a.m. on Wednesday the wind increased in force, with the barometer rapidly falling, and there was heavy rain. An hour later the weather set in equally, with the wind east, and at 4.30 there were violent squalls accompanied by torrential rain. At 5 o'clock it was only possible to see 2 ships' lengths ahead through the spray and rain, and at this time the squalls were extremely heavy. All hands were called to their stations and lifebelts were served out to the passengers. At 6.30 the squalls were of hurricane force and both the ship's cables parted. The vessel was immediately got under way, the endeavour being to get her stem on to the wind, but it was found impossible to steer.

The only course open now was to head the vessel up for Blockhouse Island and get her under the lee of the island. Upon reaching the shoal water, the ship sheered off to southward and made for Hellespont on the Pootung shore. The paddles were kept going at full speed in the hope that the ship would come up into the wind, but she did not do so, lying broadside to the wind and heading south-south-east. Very soon land on the Pootung side, off Hellespont, was made out, and, both

## AN EXAMINATION STORY.

Curious Case of Thought-Transference.

A Wayfarer writes in the Nation.

"Here is a curious instance of what I suppose can be called thought-transference, in this case a transference of the thought of a son to that of his father.

"A member of the present Administration found himself awaking from a dream and asking himself the question, 'What are the disadvantages of a Coalition Government?' His mind then turned on his son, who was being examined for a school scholarship.

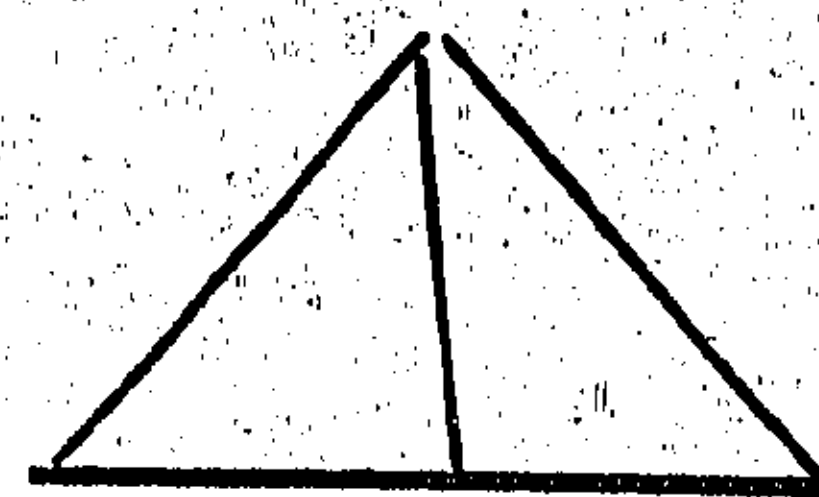
"What a likely question for him to be asked!" was his next thought, so next day he wrote him a summary of the argument, only to receive an answer thanking him for the letter, and regretting that it had not been sent earlier, for the question had been asked in an examination paper set for the preceding morning.

"It is a curious point that the intellectual interest in this case was common to father and son." *Pall Mall Gazette.*

anchors and obstructions having now gone, it seemed possible to save the vessel only by running her ashore. Captain Glen looked out for a favourable position, and when the ship had safely passed the stones which are marked on the chart as being off Hellespont, he headed her directly for the beach. Fortunately she took the shore in a very favourable position, stern to the wind and bow right on to the shore, about 1,000 yards on the shoal off the line of the shore.

As the tide was rising, an endeavour was made about 9 a.m. to put the vessel further up the bank—paddles had been kept going all this time to prevent mud filling round the vessel—with a view to landing the passengers if necessary. The tide continued to rise, and towards 11 o'clock the ship gradually edged nearer the bank, and by noon her bow was only about twenty yards away from the shore. A change in the wind from east to south-south-east took the bows of the ship off land, and she was then taken at full speed to mid-channel. The only thing possible now was to keep the usual channel course, and this was a matter of great difficulty owing to the fact that she would not steer properly and that nothing could be seen a quarter of a mile away. To make things worse, junks were passing at a terrific speed, entirely out of hand, and many of them went down quite close to the Kiangteen. Fortunately the squalls abated considerably, and Captain Glen was able to manoeuvre his ship until such time as the ebb tide suited his making for Shanghai, which was reached about 6 o'clock, with no further damage to the ship than the loss of her cables and anchors.

(Continued on the Extra.)



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6878	"WHEN I DREAM OF O'D ERIN"	
6873	"ON THE ISLAND OF PINES"	Duet
6867	"ON THE SHORES OF ITALY"	
6820	"A LITTLE BIT OF QUODUMBER"	Harry Champion
6813	"MY OLD IRON CROSS"	Kings Military Band
	"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"	Kings Military Band
	"NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE"	Kings Military Band
	"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"	Kings Military Band
	"THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN"	Kings Military Band
	"LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE"	Kings Military Band
	"WITH THE FLEET IN ACTION"	Kings Military Band

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Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 4th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer .....	\$ 8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) ..	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer .....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer .....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Tai-shan. Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

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Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. &amp; 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. &amp; 3 p.m.

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SUNDAY, 8th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN**  
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF  
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
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NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmun, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.  
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-  
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the  
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to  
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These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by  
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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Shimshu Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {THURS., 12th Aug. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama .....	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 {TUES., 10th Aug. at 4 p.m.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------------

SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane .....	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m. T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon .....	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 16th Aug.
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BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo .....		
KOBE & Yokohama		

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe .....	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 10,000 {MONDAY, 19th Aug.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama .....	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {SATUR., 14th Aug. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama .....	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.
--------------------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------

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To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.—
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	£60.13.0
" " " " Montreal	£60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	£25.
" " " " 1st Return	£7.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single	£40.	To Melbourne 1st Single	£41.
" 1st Return	£72.	" 1st Return	£73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.	To Kobe 1st Return	\$135.
" 2nd " " "	\$ 90.	" 2nd " " "	\$ 83.

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PAKHAI & HAIPHONG .....	Kailong	5th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI .....	Yingchow	5th Aug. at 4 p.m.
ILOILO .....	Singan	7th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI .....	Chenan	8th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO .....	Taming	10th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric  
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular  
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Hongkong 3rd August, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	in port	JAPAN	6th Aug.
Tjinkini	JAVA	2nd Aug.	SHAI	4th Aug.
Tjikembang	JAPAN	2nd Aug.	JAVA	6th Aug.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	9th Aug.	JAVA	10th Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	20th Aug.		

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and  
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Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept. at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct. at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Aldenharn	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug. " "
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. " "

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. O. Passmore	TUES. 3rd Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 6th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES. 10th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near  
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

New Shipping Company at

Dairen.

A new Japanese shipping com-  
pany has come into existence at  
Dairen under the style of "Yama-  
shita S.S. Co.," with a co-partner-  
ship capital of ¥50,000. As  
reported previously, the Company  
has purchased the s.s. Yasukuni  
Maru, 5,000 tons class from the  
South Manchuria Steamship Co.,  
Dairen.

Karachi Freights.

In the Karachi freight market  
report it is stated that in some  
quarters the progress of the mon-  
soon is regarded as less favour-  
able. Holders of feeding stuffs of  
all kinds are firm in their ideas of  
values, and the export business is  
accordingly limited. The rates of  
freight continue at about 40,  
but at this rate several ports are  
rigidly excepted, unless charterers  
take the risk of discharge within  
a stipulated period and pay heavy  
demurrage for detention.

Sugar Freights.

A communication to the Federal  
Sugar Co., New York, from Eng-  
land states that the government  
has commandeered a large fleet of  
steamers to carry its purchases of  
August-September Java sugars to  
Great Britain, and that it is pay-  
ing only a little over half the pre-  
vailing market rate for freight  
room. This will enable the  
government to avoid raising the  
prices to the consuming public.

Shipping Sales.

Ormidale, British steel steamer,  
3,560 tons gross, 2,305 net, built  
at Belfast in 1893, S. S. No. 2 in  
1914, new donkey boiler in 1906,  
owned by Messrs. R. & O. Allan,  
Glasgow, is reported sold to  
Messrs. Donaldson Bros., Glas-  
gow, for about £27,000. She  
carries about 5,850 tons dead-  
weight. Denaby, British steel  
steamer, 2,987 net, carries about  
5,100 tons deadweight, built at  
West Hartlepool in 1900, S. S. No.  
3 in 1913, and owned by the Glas-  
gow Navigation Co., Ltd., (Messrs.  
MacLay and McIntyre), Glasgow,  
is reported sold for about £33,  
000. She was sold recently for  
£27,250. Annie, British steel  
steamer, 3,743 tons gross, 2,445  
net, built at West Hartlepool in  
1897, S. S. No. 1 in 1914, new  
donkey boiler in 1914, and owned  
by the West Hartlepool Steam  
Navigation Co., Ltd., West Hartle-  
pool, has been sold to Mr. Suther-  
land, Cardiff, for about £36,500.  
Katendrecht, Dutch steel steam-  
er, 2,155 tons gross, 1,384 net,  
built at Alblasserdam in 1900,  
and owned by the Stoomv. Maats-  
de Maas (Mr. Ph. van  
Ommersen, Rotterdam, has been  
sold to Mr. H. Kuhle, Bergen,  
for £33,000. She carries about  
3,540 tons deadweight. Spyros  
Vallianos, Gr. steamer, 4,471 tons  
gross, 2,901 net, carries about  
7,500 tons deadweight, built at  
Port Glasgow, in 1902, S. S. No.  
2 in 1911, steams nine to ten  
knots, and owned by Mr. A. S.  
Veghiano, Athens, has been sold  
to American buyers for about  
£75,000 and renamed Cleveland.  
This price is said to constitute a  
record for a boat 13 years old.Risor, Norwegian steel steamer,  
1,129 tons gross, 647 net, carries  
about 1,720 tons on a draught  
of about 14ft. 10in., built  
at Bergen in 1909, steams  
about 9 knots on 10 tons, owned  
by Mr. S. Rasmussen, Hauge-  
sand, and now lying in a  
damaged condition in the River  
Thames, has been sold at auction  
in London for £12,000. Rosis,  
Russian steel steamer (ex Low-  
ther Castle), 4,604 tons gross,  
2,491 net, carries about 7,600 tons  
deadweight on a draught of 24ft.  
3in., built at Dumbarton in 1900,  
S. S. No. 3 in 1914, and owned  
by Messrs. P. Regier and Son,  
Odessa, has been sold to the Sel-  
ton Steamship Co., Ltd., (Messrs.  
H. E. Moss and Co., Managers),  
Liverpool, for about £52,000.  
Antonia, Greek steel steamer  
(ex Allendale, ex Timoharlo),  
3,507 tons gross, 1,987 net, built  
at Sunderland in 1888, S. S. No.  
2 in 1912, new donkey boiler in  
1903, and owned by Mr. Const.  
Ath. Pappageorgiou, Patras,  
has been sold to a Newcas-  
le firm for £38,000, as she lies, Mr. J. C.  
Kjode, of Bergen, has, it is  
reported, purchased a 3,000 ton  
steamer from Porogrand for  
600,000 kr. and also a 1,400 ton  
steamer from Skien for 200,000 kr.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

### BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

August 2, 10.50 p.m.  
A German torpedo-boat, apparently of the G.198 class, has been sunk.

A laconic Admiralty announcement of the exploit of a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora reveals a splendid performance, since all the places mentioned are in the vicinity of Constantinople. Her bombardment of the railway blocked a troop train which she shelled as she retired. Powder mills on the outskirts of Constantinople were likewise shelled.

### THE BONDS THAT HELD JAPAN.

### China's Salvation from War's Horrors.

The following was written for the *Chronicle* by Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph. D. L.L. D., Director of the Division of Public Affairs, New York University and the Far Eastern Bureau.

During the darkest hour of the Sino-Japanese crisis, while the war party in Japan was unsuccessfully labouring night and day to force the hand of the great peace Premier, Count Okuma; while China seemed to be driven with her back pressed closely against the wall, a brief three-line paragraph was given to the China coast newspapers. It stated simply that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had decided to head an association of important British and Chinese financial institutions as underwriters of China's domestic loan. This little paragraph marked the end of the Sino-Japanese crisis. Was it, perhaps, this brief announcement that suspended the orders which had been given to the Generals and Admirals of Nippon? Gold had been set in the balance for peace and against war. Gold, the peace maker, may well have saved both China and Japan from dupliating anew the horrors daily witnessed from end to end of Europe.

It must not be supposed that this little vote of confidence on the part of British and other bankers in a twelve-million dollar proposition, in itself, and by itself, prevented Japan from making war on China. It must not be supposed that Japan as a nation desired to make war upon China or to commit aggression in any manner, shape or form upon China. It certainly would be most unfair and unjust—in view of the information which we are now getting from Peking and from Tokio—to say that China was without friends in the highest councils of Japan. Quite the contrary. Indeed, there is reason to believe that China's best friend in her hour of need was Count Okuma, the constitutional right hand of the Emperor Yoshihito. Also the elder statesmen, visualizing more accurately than the younger parliamentarians Japan's actual situation and her needs, resisted to the utmost the pressure put upon them by the military class, the force of what we call "jingoism." The term "jingoism" is English. It came into common use less than fifty years ago. Yet it is a historical fact that the Emperor Jingo of Japan, who invaded Korea about 145 or 147 A. D., was what might

be called a feminine embodiment of jingoism. Japanese patriotism has been largely militarist from early days. And this fact should rather enhance than weaken the credit due to Japan for successfully overcoming jingoism within her island shores.

Yet is it also true that the noble peace Premier, Okuma, and his wise confreres of the Genro could hardly have succeeded in successfully preaching the gospel of peace but for the fact that Japan's financial condition makes it incumbent upon her to cultivate the good wishes of great foreign financial houses. Throughout Japan there is a general belief that taxation has reached the highest possible point. It is a fact that Japan has pledged practically all her available resources in order to attain her present position in the world. She must have time in which to recuperate. She must protect her credit. It is estimated that 40 per cent of business incomes in Japan go to maintain imperial governmental expenditures. It is asserted that even the municipal debts of Osaka, Tokio and Kobe have been pledged for imperial necessities. Therefore, during the Sino-Japanese crisis the wise men of Japan thought it right to impress upon their more hot-headed juniors the danger for Japan which lurked within the question, "What will be the probable attitude and action of the great foreign banking houses?"

The paragraph which appeared in the China coast newspapers toward the close of April very probably answered that question: The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, unrivalled among the financial houses of the Orient, the recognised leader in the Oriental money market, was determined to support the credit of the Chinese republic. It is not too much to say that, reading between the lines of this little paragraph, and remembering a statement made publicly by the chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in February, testifying to the growing strength and credit of China's national administration, the peace party among the peerage and people of Japan was able to cast the necessary oil upon sorely troubled waters. Japan's wise men pointed, no doubt, to this gold which was being put into the scale in favour of China and of peace. And the decision was peace.

There is a lesson in this little incident for those who sometimes will not, or cannot, see that bankers have hearts and consciences and high ideals; and that gold can, and does, often enter the balance on the side of peace, of humanity and of justice.

## OUR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

### Singapore's Thanks to the Men.

On July 23, a most pleasant function at the Y.M.C.A., Singapore, when the recreation room for soldiers and sailors was opened by his Excellency the Governor, should leave no doubt in the minds of the men of both services whose duty keeps them in Singapore as to the light in which they are regarded by the residents, says the *Strait Times*. It might almost be said the affection in which they are held, for the men of the Shropshires who were present were made to feel that they were honoured guests. They were entertained and waited upon, and generally made to feel that the ladies who brought them tea and cakes were proud to do so. Not that there was any suggestion of trying to win their favour with a drink and some sort of pink and white confection, but rather was there the feeling that this was something done to express a spirit of friendly gratitude. It might be remarked in passing, however, that the ladies of Singapore are doing something which will place the soldiers in their debt. They are doing all the mending and darning for the men at Tanglin and many a lone bachelor in Singapore may be excused if he thinks of them with envy as he surveys a pair of socks that he has only worn once but which are nevertheless already unfit for service.

Civilians had to squeeze into the room as best they could for about 120 men and N.C.O.'s of the Shropshire Light Infantry had marched down from Tanglin and they occupied all the chairs. The room itself is bright and cheerful, and should prove a most welcome retreat for the men, for it undoubtedly will serve a most useful purpose.

His Excellency, upon arrival at the Y.M.C.A., was greeted with the National Anthem, played by the regimental band, which was repeated by the soldiers as he entered the room with Mrs. P. Fowles, who, as hon. secretary, has done a great deal to make this recreation fund popular. The Lady Evelyn Young accompanied Sir Arthur Young, their Excellencies the Admiral, Sir Martyn Jerram, K.C.B., and the General Officer Commanding, Brig-General Ridout, C.M.G., also being in attendance.

### AUGUST RAINFALL.

The Rain-fall Report for July as registered at the Botanic Gardens, is as follows:—

Date	Inch.
1st	—
2nd	.61
3rd	3.39
4th	2.12
5th	1.84
6th	.04
7th	2.08
8th	—
9th	.08
10th	—
11th	.12
12th	.04
13th	0.2
14th	—
15th	—
16th	—
17th	.41
18th	4.07
19th	.48
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	—
25th	.10
26th	.02
27th	.03
28th	—
29th	—
30th	.54
31st	.16

Total,..... 10.13 inches



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

### TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

#### RUSSIAN FRONT GENERALLY UNSHAKEN.

VON MACKENSEN DEFEATING HIS OWN ENDS.

August 2, 2.40 p.m.

A semi-official statement from Petrograd says: The Russian front generally is unshaken but there are deep reasons demanding our withdrawal from the advanced Polish theatre. The abandonment of territory will not be a prolonged fact. The enemy not obstructing the withdrawal shows how his strength is being reduced to impotence through exhaustion. The initiative remains on our side.

Unofficial accounts ascribe the staleness of General von Mackensen's best troops, who are unable to harass the retreating Russians, to Von Mackensen's pitiless pressure in sending them forward, in light order, with only reserve rations and allowing them little sleep.

What the Russians had to confront during the past month is evident from the fact that the Germans had 300 machine guns per 1,000 men, and when the Russians drove the Germans from the third and fourth lines of trenches they found in the rear another army of field guns, besides hundreds of guns concealed in trees.

#### IF GERMANY WON!

U. S. WOULD THEN HAVE TO CONFRONT HER.

August 2, 2.40 p.m.

American newspapers in their articles on the war anniversary recognise that the victory of Germany would mean that the United States, as representatives of freedom, of Government would have to confront her. The *New York World* pays a tribute to the British Navy and says that but for it Germany would now be master of the world. The *New York Times* says that Germany's material losses during the war are nothing, compared with her moral losses, and she is now without a friend in the world. The Hohenzollerns and Germany is damned forever.

#### OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(Continued from page 3.)

##### Football.

The Northern Union, who control professional Rugby football, have definitely decided to abandon all competition matches next season and make no payments to players. The clubs of the Football Association will not meet to consider the future of the game until the beginning of next month, but it is generally foreseen that their decision must be the same. Football, as it was played last winter, is impossible, even if public opinion would tolerate it. The financial cost could not be borne. But it does not follow that there will be no organised matches. The considerable expenses which cannot be avoided except by closing down and escaping through the bankruptcy court demand that something should be done to secure relief. A scheme to start at the New Year when the season is half over has been explained. Now another, which is more likely to find public favour and which aims at a beginning in September, is being formulated. It is recognised that football must not be allowed to interfere with the national service which those professionals who have not joined the army are giving. It must not entice men, either as spectators, or players, from their work in the munition shops, it must not hinder recruiting.

In the circumstances the competitive side will not be strong in the football it is proposed to arrange. Indeed, the matches will be like those that are styled "friendly." The proposal is that the forty clubs comprising the first and second divisions of the League should be split up into three geographically convenient

sections. The object of this is to obviate long journeys which would have to be undertaken before the day of the match. There will, of course, be a scarcity of players, but teams may be made up by including men in the army and those engaged on other war work who have the Saturday afternoon free. Payments would be comparatively small and made only to those who actually took part in the matches. A maximum fee of £1 a game is suggested. It is a scheme which takes the pastime back many years, when it was much less a commercial undertaking than now, and the fact that some of the old amateur spirit will be restored will count for good.

##### Jack Johnson.

Jack Johnson is back in London dethroned in his boxing kingdom. His diamonds sparkle as brightly as ever, but his boxing crown, which he used to wear so jauntily, has fallen off and broken. This time there was no procession of motor cars or band to herald his arrival. He just came, and London, so ready to take an interest in the personality and doings of this man and that, is none the wiser. But the interviewer has found Johnson out and made him talk. Asked if he had retired from boxing Jack refused to commit himself. "Maybe yes, and maybe no," he said. "You'll just have to wait and see." But he laughed at the idea that he was no longer capable as a boxer, and then came his opinion of his co-quarrel, Jess Willard the Texas giant. "I'd only be fooling you if I said he was a great boxer. He isn't. He is just a big strong fellow and personally a real swell chap, whom it was a pleasure to meet. He can punch and he can take a punch; but a boxer—no." Johnson has got the major interest in the moving pictures of his fight with Willard, and it is chiefly this, which has brought him to England.

### SHANGHAI SWEEP BY A TYPHOON.

(Continued from page 5.)

#### Valuable Services of French Wireless Station.

The station of the French Tramway and Electric Lighting Company continued to supply current to consumers without interruption in the General District throughout Wednesday, and at night, and the continuous service was of special advantage to the French wireless station which was able to render valuable assistance to ships at sea. The service was resumed in the whole of the French Concession during Wednesday evening. In the Concession Extension, owing to the damage caused by falling trees, the service had to be suspended, but in the evening over 80 per cent. of the consumers were supplied.

The Riding School at Gordon Road was completely blown down, and the roof was taken off the quarters occupied by Chinese recruits. About 300 were blown down in the neighbourhood.

#### Rescues by The "Saratoga."

A motor houseboat was seen sweeping up river during the typhoon and she fell athwart the hawser to the U.S.S. *Saratoga* whence the crew were rescued by means of ropes. The houseboat was driven on up the river, and it is believed that she is the vessel which foundered off the Customs jetty.

The U.S.S. *Qairo* and the str. *Chintao* dragged their anchors and fell alongside each other, in which position they remained until the typhoon passed off.

A pinasse belonging to the U.S.S. *Saratoga* sank opposite the Old Dock, and yesterday efforts were made to get her up. She was located in the morning by the diver.

Many cargo boats and smaller craft were sunk in the river; and it will be some time before they are repaired and ready for work. The Dock Company.

The damage to the godown of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., is, fortunately, not serious. Three or four sheets of galvanized iron were blown off the roof of an old godown.

At the Pootung work of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., with the great rush of drifting cargo boats and other small craft, three of the steam launches broke adrift, one of them getting ashore on the Bund and being badly damaged. It will be possible to fix up the other two with slight repairs.

#### Havoc at Woosung.

Reports continue to reach Shanghai of the terrible havoc wrought at Woosung. It was reported yesterday that at Woosung village and the Custom House there was an enormous quantity of wreckage, including that of three lorries and broken sampans. Four lighters which had previously been engaged on work connected with the sunken str. *Heintai*, went down in Woosung Creek.

Amongst the losses sustained by Shanghai firms, the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. had one lighter sunk with a small quantity of cargo. The Kooheen Transportation Co. lost one lighter at the Canton Road jetty, having on board Tls. 25,000 worth of piece goods.

The Sanyo Cargo Boat Co. had five lighters sunk, with 3,250 cases of antimy on board.

Much More Likely.—Jones (indignantly).—"It's all very well to cry out about freights, and congestion of traffic, and all that sort of rot, but I tell you what it is, Smith—these scamps of coal merchants are simply trying to throw dust in our eyes." Smith (reassuringly).—"On the contrary, old chap, they're selling it to us at 28s. a ton."

### EFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

(Continued from yesterday.)

We could increase, and increase enormously, some of the most important work that is turned out now if we had a frank abandonment during the time of the war of all regulations and practices which had the effect of restricting output—(cheers). The suspension of more written regulations we can probably get under Act of Parliament, or by agreement with the Trade Unionists, but as far as the second and most important branch is concerned, the nation has only one thing to do, and that is to cast itself upon the honour of the skilled workers of this country, and I am perfectly certain that it will not do so in vain—(cheers).

#### Three Essentials.

During the next three months these are the things that matter: The stopping of slackness. No one has called attention to it with greater courage than the hon. member for Dundee—(Mr. Wilkie). In the circular he has addressed to his own Trade Union he showed a commendable courage, and I think it deserves recognition—(hear, hear). Undoubtedly as far as percentage is concerned we have got it. The second is the suspension during the war—on the honourable pledge of the nation that things will be restored exactly to the position they were in before—the suspension of all these restrictions and practices that interfere with the increase of the output of war material. The third is the prevention of the practice which has done more to destroy discipline in the yards than almost anything else, and that is the practice of pilfering each other's men—(hear, hear). It is absolutely impossible to obtain any discipline or control over men if a man who may be slack or disobedient to a reasonable order is able to walk and go to work five or ten minutes' off and be welcomed with open arms without any question being asked. That must be stopped. It is a practice for which the employers are responsible far more than the men.

#### Prevention of Strikes.

The fourth point is that the danger of having stoppages of work by means of strikes and lock-outs ought to be removed during the time of the war. I should have liked to have seen strikes and lock-outs during the war made impossible in any trade, and I do not despair of getting the assent of those who object to compulsory arbitration under normal conditions to temporary application of that principle during the period of the war. Those who are responsible for turning out munitions of war have assented to these propositions. I wish we could have got the assent of the miners, and the cotton operatives, and others also. But as far as I am concerned, unless they can see their way, if they think the present methods are methods which they would rather adhere to, I certainly think it would be inadvisable to enter into any conflict with them at present, when they are doing their very best. The way in which the miners have come forward to enlist in our armies voluntarily—(cheers)—is one of the most auspicious exhibitions of patriotic sacrifice that has been given by almost any trade in the country. I believe about 224,000 of them are enrolled in our armies at present, and I am told that no men have exhibited more desperate valour in trying conditions than the miners—(cheers). I hope that at their meetings they will see their way to fall in with the rest.

#### Agreement with Munition Workers.

With regard to the workers on munitions, I have had several interviews with them of a most satisfactory character, and it would not be fair if I were not to recognise, on behalf of the Government, the patriotism with which

the leaders of the Trade Unions have responded to the appeal which has been made to them to do their best to assist the Government in getting the country tided over this great war—(hear, hear). We have arrived at a substantial agreement as to the conditions which would be acceptable to them as well as to us. The first is that, as far as the munition workers are concerned—and this extends to the dockers—there shall be no strikes or lock-outs, but, should there be any dispute, it must be referred to arbitration to certain bodies which were indicated in the Treasury agreement of March of this year. I understand that agreement has been submitted to the engineers, and that by a substantial majority they have adopted its provisions. These provisions we propose to incorporate in this Bill as far as strikes and lock-outs are concerned.

#### Skilled Labour from the Trenches.

The second provision is with regard to securing an adequate supply of skilled labour where there is a deficiency of skilled labour. The first step we are taking is to get as many men back as we can from the ranks of the Army who are skilled men. A very large number of men who are skilled engineers were recruited, especially in the early stages of the war. The War Office has found it most difficult to get men back. They prefer fighting to working in their shops—(cheers). It is very creditable to their courage at any rate—(hear, hear). When they were invited to stand out and report themselves, well, they would not do it—(great laughter). But there were a certain number of men who were not engineers; but were getting rather tired of drilling, who suddenly found they were fitters and drillers, and they came forward, but when they were taken to the workshops it was found they were not engineers at all.

So we are now proceeding the other way about, and about nine or ten days ago we sent a circular to all engineering firms in the Kingdom to supply us with the names of the men who had left them and enlisted, and if possible the names of the units which they had joined. Now we have got the names of the men we are taking steps to get them out of their battalions with the assistance of the War Office if they are in this country. But it is much more difficult if they are at the front, and several of them have gone to India.

#### An Alternative to Compulsion.

The next step concerns the Trade Unions. The leaders of the Trade Unions and I had a very frank discussion, and I pointed out that if there was an inadequate supply of labour for the purpose of turning out munitions of war which are necessary to the safety of the country, compulsion would be inevitable. They put forward as an alternative that the Government should give them the chance of supplying that number of men. They said "Give us seven days, and if in seven days we cannot get the men we will admit that our case is considerably weakened." They asked us to place the whole machinery of the Government at their disposal, because they had not the organization to enlist that number. We have arranged these terms upon which the men are to be enlisted and to-morrow morning the seven days begin. Advertisements will appear in all the papers. An office has been organized, and the Trade Union representatives are sitting there in council directing the recruiting operations. I am not sure, but I believe my hon. friend the member for Glamorgan (Mr. Bruce) is the adjutant-general—(laughter). To-morrow we hope to be able to be able to make a start. We have 180 Town Halls in different parts of the country placed entirely at our disposal as recruiting offices.

(To be Continued.)

### THE EXTRADITION CASE.

End in Sight.

This afternoon the case, concerning the extradition application for Hung Shiu Lung, which has protracted a protracted hearing, was again continued, before Mr. J. B. Wood.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application, and Mr. G. K. Hall, Bratton opposed the application.

Mr. Jenkin, in answer to His Worship made a statement regarding documents alleged to be copies of the Kwangtung Government Gazette. He admitted the genuineness of the copies but could say nothing as to their value. He would leave the other side to make their own points.

A Chinese medical practitioner, licentiate of the Hongkong College of medicine, gave evidence as to his attending the fugitive on November 6, 1914. He was suffering from a bullet wound in the left forearm. The bullet had entered the forearm at the wrist and had emerged behind the elbow. The wound was four or five days old.

The fugitive, recalled, said that the object of the revolution, in which he was concerned, was the removal of the government of Yuan Shih-kai, which he claimed, was no good. His complaint was that there was no Parliament and that the Cabinet had been abolished. The President had also treated the Kuo min-tang cruelly and killed many of them. Having got aid of Yuan Shih-kai, the Kuo min-tang and those who had helped them would elect a president, and while awaiting this either Wong Hing or Dr. Sun Yat Sen would have acted temporarily.

With this Mr. Bratton closed his case, and the hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

### KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 16.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

109 Chinese subscribers of \$10 each, \$1,090.00. Seng Foo School, \$714.50. Mr. See Yan Sing's English School, \$121.30. Ching Shan Tong 70 per cent. of the proceeds of sale of medicine, \$116.39. Miss Sin Wei Sheng of Seng Foo School, \$109.00. No. 1 Theatre, Wankok, Yau-mat, \$74.70. Hop Yik Coy's steam launches, \$50.78. 2 Chinese subscribers of \$20 each, \$40.00. Messrs. Si Sing \$30.00. Mr. Ma Wai's School, \$27.00. 7 Chinese subscribers of \$5 each and under \$18.00.

Already acknowledged \$354,319.81.

Total \$358,700.48.

### VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Volunteer Reserve Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R. State.

#### Parades.

All parades ordered for Wednesday, August 4th, are cancelled. "A," "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Friday, August 6th, at 5.15 p.m., on the Cricket Ground: dress drill order, shirt sleeves.

#### Transfer.

Pte. W. G. Lawson of B Coy, is transferred to H. K. V. C. Engineer Co.

#### Resignation.

Pte. A. H. Bishop of "C" Coy, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

### THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Message From Mars."

The fact that, night after night, a reasonably good audience is collecting at the Theatre Royal, even in these hard times, is sufficient testimony to the local popularity of the Howitt-Phillips Company. Last night the play was the unfailingly popular "Message from Mars" and its production, and acting reflected very great credit on all—the more so that it is not a play that comes easily within the scope of a touring company. Mr. Howitt, as the selfish man who has so much to learn about his neighbours and whom only adversity can teach, was distinctly good, and so was Mr. Jack Elagert the mysterious Messenger whose operations have so salutary an effect on the hero's subsequent outlook on life. Miss Lillian Stanbridge, as the maiden aunt, gave yet another proof of her wonderful versatility, and Miss Doris Phillips was distinctly happy in her part as Minnie, the sweetheart, while the other characters in the drama also performed most excellently. To-night's performance will be "Bella Donna."

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state.

Joined. Gunter R. J. W. Tatam joined the Corps on 3rd inst., allotted Corps No. 1875 and posted to No. 2 Second Artillery Battery.

#### Transfers.

Private H. Millington (No. 1883) from H.K.V.R. to Civil Service Company, dated 27.7.15. Sapper W. G. Lawson (No. 1884) from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company dated 31.7.15.

#### Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 4th instant, 6.45 a.m. The following members of Right Section M. G. Co.—Ptes. Beltran, Castilho, Hart, Julian, Johnson, Place, Remedios, Silva, and Tanager—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service R has to be carried. Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend. Right Section M. G. Co.—Squad drill & Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Remainder Nil.

Note.—The drill arranged for Recruits of Engineer Co. (Quarry Bay Sec.) later to day at Tai Kok Dojyard is postponed to Friday, 6th instant.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 5th August H.K.V.R.

Detachment Camp, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 5th August H.K.V.R.

### STEAMER SET ON FIRE BY GERMANS.

The crew of the steamer *Ailes*, belonging to C. Salvesen and Co., shipowners, Leith, reached this port on June 19, and reported that on Friday morning they sighted a German submarine when about 30 miles north-east of May Island. For an hour the enemy kept the *Ailes* under observation, and to-wards nine o'clock the submarine fired a warning to the steamer to stop. The men took to the boats, that containing the captain rowing towards the submarine. Later the submarine officers were on board the steamer, and set her on fire. The *Ailes*'s crew of 17 were five hours in the boats before being picked up.

The *Ailes* was from Norway with a cargo of timber. When last seen she was still burning, but was well down in the water.

#### Anniversary Service.

Readers are reminded that the Rev. T. Kirk Macdonald will hold a war anniversary service to-morrow evening at the Union Church at 6 p.m.



## PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 5 Peddar's Hill.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Wednesday, the 4th August.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1915** at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room No. 4 Duddell Street.

The Valuable Leasehold Property. Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 454 together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 238, 240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 Queen's Road West.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. S. W. T'SO, Solicitor No. 26a Des Vaux Road Central or Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

G. R.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.**

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	2	3	4
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	\$100	\$100

## NOTICES

G. R.

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION  
ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3". C. Mc I. MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Don't forget after the Show (types) and Light Refreshments **ALEXANDRA CAFE** Oper. Till Midnight

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## CHARLES HOWITT &amp; A. PHILLIPS CO.

The Company will remain three nights longer owing to Boat accommodation to Manila being unobtainable.

## TO-NIGHT

AUGUST 2nd.—The Famous Comedy "A MESSAGE FROM MARS" Horace Parker. Charles Howitt.

AUGUST 3rd.—The "Great Egyptian Drama." "BELLA DONNA"

AUGUST 4th.—and Anniversary of the War. The Popular Farce.

WHAT THE BUTLER SAW When 40 per cent of the gross night's receipts will be given to the "RED CROSS FUND."

The Support of Patron's is earnestly requested to enable a Substantial sum to be collected for the above deserving cause. August 5th.—AND LAST! PERFORMANCE The Screaming Farce Comedy. "ARE YOU A MASON."

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 3rd July, 1915

The great drama Film His After the Death A Thrilling & Sensational Picture in 4 parts. Max Wishes he Had not in 2 parts. Pathe's Latest Gazette, Expected Shortly Pathes Great Exclusive Film. A QUEEN'S LOVE

## BIJOU THEATRE.

Tuesday 3rd & Wednesday 4th August.

## BENEFIT NIGHTS

in aid of

## THE CANTON FLOOD FUND.

Special new programme arranged each night. Seats \$2.00 and \$1.00

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price.

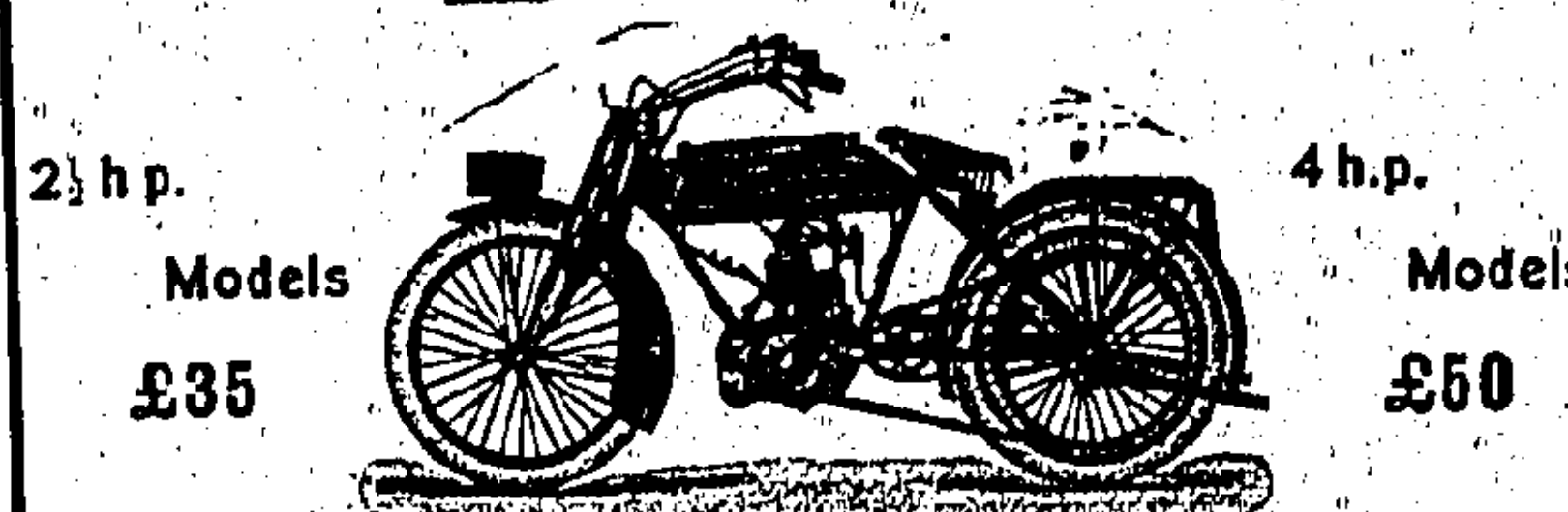
All proceeds to be devoted to the fund.

See Hand Bills.

## NOTICES.

Compare our prices with any others, then call at our Machinery Office and inspect the very latest Models of the

## Wonderful WOLF Motorcycles



Equipped with Improved Two-speed Counter-shaft Gear. Kick Starter, Chain & Belt Drive, Pump & Tools.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Machinery Office, 4, Des Vaux Road Central.

## BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

## ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc. Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices. With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE CATERERS.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lan	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	80
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	14
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Kouk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-kenk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pige Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Kouk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	18
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kouk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Smoking Figs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

## POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	lb.	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

## FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	23
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	12
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Pa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
McClut—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	10
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kan Kung	lb.	16
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Oho Hoi Yu	lb.	18
Turtles—small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

## FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chico)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

## 肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heng Chiu	lb.
(brides), Macao,—San Heng Chiu	.. "
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	.. "
Carambola,—Yeung To	.. "
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	.. each
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	.. lb.
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang	.. "
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	.. "
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	.. lb
Fresh	.. "
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	.. "
Sweet	.. "
Pears, (American),—Kam San Shoot Lay	.. "
(Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	.. "
Peanuts,—Pa Shang	.. "
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	.. "
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	.. "
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yan	.. each
Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	.. "
Walnuts,—Hop To	.. lb
Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	.. "
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	.. each

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

牛馬	Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
牛馬	Chenck	8
牛馬	Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
牛馬	(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
牛馬	" Sprout—Ah Choi	10
牛馬	" Long—Tau Kok	10
牛馬	Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each
牛馬	Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
牛馬	Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
牛馬	" Red—Hung Ko	8
牛馬	Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	10
牛馬	Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
牛馬	Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
牛馬	Carrots—Kam Shun	10
牛馬	Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
牛馬	Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
牛馬	" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
牛馬	" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
牛馬	Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	10
牛馬	Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each
牛馬	Garlic—Sun Tau	10
牛馬	Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
牛馬	" old—Lo Keung	9
牛馬	Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
牛馬	Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
牛馬	Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
牛馬	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	10
牛馬	" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
牛馬	Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	35
牛馬	Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
牛馬	Okroes	15
牛馬	Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
牛馬	" Green—Shang Chong	6
牛馬	" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	8
牛馬	Parsley—Kun Tsoi	10
牛馬	Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
牛馬	Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
牛馬	" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
牛馬	" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi	3
牛馬	" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	8
牛馬	" Koochow—Too-chow Shu Tsoi	3
牛馬	Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
牛馬	Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	5
牛馬	Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
牛馬	Sage—Tse So	1
牛馬	Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
牛馬	Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
牛馬	Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
牛馬	Taro—Wu Tau	6
牛馬	Turnips Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
牛馬	" English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
牛馬	Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
牛馬	(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	12
牛馬	Water Cross—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
牛馬	" Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
牛馬	Yams—Ta Shu	6
牛馬	" English—Yeung Kan Choi	1

## 海鮮

Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnip, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
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Water Cross—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
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English—Yeung Kan Choi	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—  
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., \$4.50  
per lb., 10  
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 4.00  
per lb., 8  
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 3.50  
per lb., 7

2. Tinned Milk:—  
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, 35  
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, 25  
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.), 25  
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, 35  
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, 23  
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, 20

3. Sugar:—  
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, 1.15  
Refined Crystallized, per lb., 14  
Granulated, per lb., 14  
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., 13  
No. 2, 12  
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

4. Frozen Meat:—  
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)  
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.  
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 10 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coinage be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

## 菓子

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chico)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18



## NOTICES

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# DANISH BEER.

# THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The most complete Mail  
Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.  
Price per single copy :—25 cents,  
Annual Subscription —\$13 (including postage \$17).

**-PHOTOGRAPH-**

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of the Destruction of Ry. Track, Canton-Kowloon Line, July, 1915

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Death of Sergeant Kendall .....	38		

## NOTICE

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 2nd of August to Saturday the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
27th July, 1915.

## NOTICE

CANTON KOWLOON  
RAILWAY.

**PRESS SERVICE.**  
The Public is hereby notified that on and from Saturday, July 31st, the full train service will be resumed.

By Order,  
THE ADMINISTRATION,  
Chinese Section,  
Canton Kowloon Railway.  
By order,  
H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager,  
British Section,  
Kowloon Canton Railway.  
uly, 8th 1915.

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